

## SAYARD TAYLOR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

NO. LXVIII.

## A VISIT TO THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Moscow, June, 1858.

It was a pleasant change to me, to turn my eyes, dazzled by the splendours of the Kremlin, upon an edifice which has neither gold nor jewels to show, but which illustrates the patriotic, or rather paternal, character of the Russian Government, on the grandest scale. This is the *Vospitaniye*, or Foundling Hospital—but the title conveys no idea of the extent and completeness of this imperial charity. There are similar institutions in Paris, Stockholm, Vienna and other cities, on a much more contracted scale. Our New-York asylum for children, on Randall's Island, though a most beneficent establishment, is still more limited in its operations than the latter. In Russia, the Foundling Hospital is characterized by some peculiar and very interesting features, which deserve to be generally known, as they are intimately connected with one of those tender moral questions our civilization is afraid to handle.

In every general view of Moscow, the eye is struck by an immense quadrangular building, or collection of buildings, on the northern bank of the Moskva, directly east of the Kremlin. The white front towers high over all the neighboring part of the city, and quite eclipses, in its imposing appearance, every palace, church, military barracks or other public building whatever. It cannot be much less than a thousand feet in length, and, at a venture, I should estimate its size at three times that of the Capitol at Washington. The Government of this institution is only second in importance to that of the city itself, and is always conferred upon a nobleman of distinguished rank and attainments. The importance of the post may be estimated when I state that the annual expenses of the hospital amount to \$5,000,000. A portion of the Government revenues are set aside for this purpose, in addition to which successive Tsars, as well as private individuals, have richly endowed it. The entire property devoted to the support, maintenance and education of foundlings in Russia, is said to amount to the enormous sum of five hundred millions of dollars.

This stupendous institution was founded by Catherine II., immediately after her accession to the throne in 1762. Eight years afterward, she established a branch at St. Petersburg, which has now outgrown the parent concern, and is conducted on a still more magnificent scale. The original design appears to have been to furnish an asylum for illegitimate children and destitute orphans. A lying-in hospital was connected with it, so that nothing might be left undone to suppress crime and misery in a humane and charitable way. The plan, however, was soon enlarged so as to embrace all children who might be offered, without question or stipulation, the parents, naturally, giving up their offspring to the service of the Government which had reared them. Russia offers herself as a midwife, wet-nurse, mother and teacher, to every new soul for whom there is no place among the homes of her people, and nobly and conscientiously does she discharge her self-imposed duty. She not only takes no life (capital punishment, I believe, does not exist), but she saves thousands annually. She, therefore, outdoes as she is, practically carries into effect one of the first articles of the ultra-socialistic code.

Through Col. Claxton's kindness, I obtained permission to visit the Foundling Hospital. We were received by the Superintendent, a lively, intelligent gentleman, with half a dozen orders at his button-hole. Before conducting us through the building, he stated that we would see it to less advantage than usual, all the children being in the country for the summer, with the exception of those which had been received during the last few weeks. There is a large village about thirty versts from Moscow, whose inhabitants devote themselves entirely to the bringing up of these foundlings. We first entered a wing of the building, appropriated to the orphan children of officers. There are 1,300 at present in the institution, but all of them, with the exception of the sucklings, were enjoying their summer holidays in the country. It was the hour for their mid-day nap, and in the large, airy halls by a hundred and fifty babies, each in its little white cot, covered with curtains of fine gauze. Only one whimpered a little; all the others slept quietly. The apartments were in the highest possible state of neatness, and the nurses, who stood silently, with hands folded on their breasts, bowing as we passed, were also remarkably neat in person.

These children enjoy some privileges over the foundlings and poorer orphans. The boys are taught some practical science or profession, and not unfrequently receive places as officers in the army. The girls receive an excellent education, including music and modern languages, and become teachers or governesses. As the larger children were all absent, I could form no idea of the manner of their instruction, except from an inspection of the school and class rooms, the appearance of which gave a good report. The Superintendents and Teachers are particularly required to watch the signs of any declined talent in the children, and, where such appears, to develop it in the proper direction. Thus, excellent musicians, actors, painters, engineers, and mechanics of various kinds, have been produced, and the poor and nameless children of Russia have risen to wealth and distinction.

On our way to the Hospital proper, we passed through the Church, which is as cheerful and beautiful a place of devotion as I have seen since leaving the Parthenon. The walls are of scagliola, peach-blossom color, brightened, but not over-loaded, with golden ornaments. The dome, well painted in fresco, rests on pillars of the same material, and the hall altar-screen, though gilded, is not glaring; nor are the Saints abnormal creatures, whose like is not to be found in Heaven or Earth. The *prætor*, or inmost shrine, stands under a dome, whose inner side contains a choral circle of lovely blonde-haired angels, floating in a blue, starry sky. All parts of the vast building are most substantially and carefully constructed. The walls are of brick or stone, the floors of marble or glazed tiles in the corridors, and the stair-cases of iron. The courts inclose garden-plots, radiant with flowers. The arrangements for heating and ventilation are admirable. With such care, one would think that a naturally healthy child would be as sure to live as a sound egg to be hatched in the Egyptian ovens.

We passed through hall after hall, filled with rows of little white cots, beside each of which stood a nurse, either watching her sleeping charge, or gently rocking it in her arms. Twelve hundred nurses and twelve hundred babies! This is homoculture on a large scale. Not all the phantoms would thrive; some helpless little ones would perhaps at day give up the unequal struggle, and, before men and women are produced

from the crop there sown, the number will be diminished by one-third. The condition in which they arrive, often brought from a long distance, in rough weather, accounts for the mortality. When we consider, however, that the deaths, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, annually exceed the births, it is evident that the Government takes better care of its children than do the parents themselves. Of the babies we saw, seven had been brought in on the day of our visit, up to the time of our arrival, and fourteen the previous day. The nurses were stout, healthy, ugly women, varying from twenty to forty years of age. They all wore the national costume—a dress bordered with scarlet, white apron, and a large, fan-shaped head-dress of white and red. In every hall there was a lady-like, intelligent overseer. In spite of the multitude of babies, there was very little noise, and the most nervous old bachelor might have gone the round without once having his teeth set on edge.

The Superintendent then conducted us to the office or agency, on the lower story, where the children are received. The number of clerks and desks, and the library of records, showed the extent of the business done. I looked over a report of the operations of the institution, from its foundation to the present time. The number of children conferred to its care has increased from a few hundred in 1762 to 14,000 in 1857. Since the commencement of this year (Jan. 13, O. S.) 6,032 have arrived. The entire number received in ninety-six years is 330,000, to which may be added 60,000 more, born in the lying-in hospital during the same period—making 390,000 in all. The Petersburg branch affords still larger returns, so that at present 30,000 children are annually given into the care of the Government. A very large proportion of them are the offspring of poor married people, in all parts of the country. As the children may afterward be reclaimed, on certain conditions, and are in any case assured of a fortunate lot, at least, as would have been theirs at home, the parents are the more easily led to take advantage of this charity. The child is taken without question, and therefore no reliable statistics of the public morality can be obtained from this source.

The office is kept open night and day, and no living child which is offered can be refused. The only question asked is, whether it has been baptized. If not, the ceremony is immediately performed in an adjoining room, by a priest connected with the institution, one of the oldest nurses, generally, acting as godmother. Its name and number are then entered in the official book, a card containing them and the date of its arrival is attached to its neck, and another given to the mother, so that it may afterward be identified and reclaimed. Very frequently, the mother is allowed to become its nurse, in which case she receives pay like the other nurses. After six weeks or two months in the institution, it is sent into the country, where it remains until old enough to receive instruction. The regular nurses are paid at the rate of about \$50 a year, in addition to their board and lodging. If the parents pay a sum equal to \$25 on the deposition of the infant, they are entitled to have it brought up exclusively within the walls of the institution, where it is more carefully attended to than elsewhere. The payment of \$200 procures for it, if a boy, the rank of an officer. The parents are allowed to see their children at stated times, and many of them take advantage of this permission. The greater part, however, live in the provinces, and virtually give up their children to the State; though it is always possible, by consulting the Hospital directory, to find where the latter are, and to recover them.

In the lying-in hospital, all women are received who apply. They are allowed to enter one month before their confinement, and to remain afterward until their health is entirely restored. Those who wish to be unknown are concealed by a curtain which falls across the middle of the bed, so that their faces are never seen. Beside this, no one is allowed to enter the hospital except the persons actually employed within it. The late Emperor, even, respected its privacy, and at once gave up his desire to enter, on the representations of the Governor. The arrangements are said to be so excellent that not only poor married women, but many who are quite above the necessity of such a charity, take advantage of it. In this case, also, the number of children brought forth is no evidence as to the proportion of illegitimate births. It is not obligatory upon the mother to leave her child in the hospital; she may take it with her if she chooses, but it will of course be received, if offered.

Beside the soldiers, common mechanics and factory girls, which the children of merely ordinary capacity become, the Government has, of late years, established many of them as farmers and colonists on the uncultivated crown lands. They are mated, married, and comfortably settled in villages, where, in addition to their agricultural labors, they frequently take charge of a younger generation of foundlings. I have seen some of these villages where the houses were all neat Swiss cottages, under the projecting eaves of which the families sat in the mid evening air, while groups of sprightly children, too nearly of an age to belong to the occupants, sported before them. The people looked happy and prosperous. If there is patriotic pensantry on earth, they should certainly belong to it. They are, in the fullest sense of the term, children of their country.

The St. Petersburg Hospital, though in the heart of the city, covers, with its dependencies, twenty-eight acres of ground. Upward of five hundred teachers are employed, many of them on very high salaries. The number of nurses, servants, and other persons employed in the establishment, amounts to upward of five thousand. The boys and girls, both here and in Moscow, are taught separately. The cost of their education, alone, is more than \$1,000,000 annually. In a word, Russia spends on her orphans and castaways as much as the entire revenues of Sweden, Norway and Greece.

Let us not be so dazzled, however, by the splendid liberality of this city, as to lose sight of the moral question which it involves. No other nation has yet instituted such a system; few other governments would dare do it at present. What effect has it had on public morals? It has existed for nearly a century, and whatever influence it may exercise, either for good or evil, must now be manifest. One fact is certain—the number of children delivered into its keeping, has steadily increased from year to year; but this, as I have already shown, is no indication whatever. The growth of its resources, the perfection of its arrangements and the liberal education which it bestows sufficiently explain this increase. In the absence of reliable moral statistics, we are obliged, simply, to draw a parallel between the condition of the Russians, in this respect at present, and the accounts given of them in the last century. Judging from these data, I do

not hesitate to declare that the effect of the system has not been detrimental to the general morality of the Russian people. On the contrary, they have improved with the improvement in their condition and the gradual advance of civilization.

When I compare the chronicles of Richard Chenevix Trench, and of Sir John Chardin, two and a half centuries ago, with what I see now, I can scarcely realize that they are the same people.

"But," cries a Pharisee, "this Hospital affords an easy and secret refuge to the sinner. By saving her from public shame, it encourages her in private vice! It removes, the righteous penalty placed upon incontinence, and thereby gradually demoralizes society!" I do not deny that the relief here afforded may increase the number of individuals who need it, but I assert, in all earnestness, that the moral tone of "Society" would not be lowered thereby, seeing that, where one licentious act may be encouraged, an awful crime is certainly prevented. In Russia, infanticide and abortions are almost unknown. In America, you need but look at what is *discovered*. God only knows how many additional cases of the crime most abhorrent to human nature are perpetrated in secret. And yet, if some benevolent millionaire should propose to build such a foundling hospital in New-York, pulpits and press would riddle him with the red-hot shot of holy indignation. Oh, no! Let the subject alone—your fingers, of course, are white, and were not meant to handle pitch. No matter what crimes are eating their way into the moral heart of society, so long as all is fair on the outside. Let the unwedded mother, finding no pity or relief for her, and no place in the world for her unloved offspring, murder it before it is born! This is better than to stretch out a helping hand to her, and so prevent the crime. Ten to one, the act is never found out; appearances are preserved, and our sanctified prudery is unruined.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the moral tone of society can only be preserved by making desperate outcasts of all who sin. So long as we preserve a genuine domestic life—so long as we have virtuous homes, liberal education and religious influences—we need not fear that a Christian charity like that which I have described will touch our purity. It will only cleanse us from the stain of the blackest of crimes. The number of illegitimate births would be increased by the diminution in the number of abortions. Who will dare to say that the reverse is preferable? We boast, and with some justice, of the superior morality of our population, as compared with that of the nations of Europe; but we should know that in none of the latter is infanticide (both before and after birth) so common as with us. "We should remember that a morality which is uncharitable, cruel and Pharisaic, inevitably breeds a secret immorality. The Spartan holiness of the New-England pilgrims was followed by a shocking prevalence of unnatural vice, which diminished in proportion as their iron discipline was relaxed.

At any rate, we can never err by helping those who are in trouble, even though that trouble have come through vice. I have never heard that the Magdalen Societies have increased the number of prostitutes, and I do not believe that a foundling hospital would encourage seduction or adultery. To change one word in the immortal lines of Burns:

"What's done, we partly may complete,  
But know not what's a proper end."

B. T.

## THE DETROIT OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

But few of our readers are probably aware that within the last few years a new observatory has sprung up at Ann Arbor, about thirty miles from Detroit, a little town which may now be regarded as the seat of one of the noblest institutions of learning in our country.

The Observatory building consists of a center and two wings. The former is surmounted by a revolving dome, and contains an equatorial instrument manufactured by Mr. Henry Ritz of this city. The object glass of this instrument is 12½ inches in diameter, and there are two larger of the kind mounted in the world till that of 13 inches recently completed for Hamilton College. One of these is at the Imperial Observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, Russia; the other at the Observatory of Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This noble specimen of American skill does great credit to the maker and to our city, which may well be proud of an artist who can compete with the best opticians of Europe in the most difficult tasks which they ever have to fulfill. The instrument was three years in making, and is mounted on a pier of stone, the wooden stand which was at first tried, and which answered very well for instruments of less size, proving not sufficiently stable for so large a telescope.

In one of the wings of the Observatory is mounted a meridian circle, made by Post & Masters of Berlin, under the supervision of Prof. Ecker, and his then associate at the Berlin Observatory, Dr. Brinnow, since called to be the Astronomer of the Observatory of the University of Michigan. This circle was by far the finest meridian instrument ever made at the time it was mounted, about three years ago, and is now only equalled by an instrument from the same makers for the Dudley Observatory at Albany, for which it served as a model. The object glass of its telescope is six inches in diameter. For lightness, strength and perfect adaptation in all its parts to the purposes which it is to serve, this instrument is a masterpiece.

The other wing of the building is divided into computing and sleeping rooms for the observers. At the time the meridian instrument was ordered in Berlin by Dr. Tappan, the present Chancellor of the University of Michigan, the remark was made to him by Dr. Brinnow, "You will have one of the finest Observatories in the world." To which the Chancellor replied, "And why should you not be its Astronomer?" "Why not?" was the laconic rejoinder of Dr. Brinnow.

To this playful conversation may be attributed an offer made about a year afterward of the appointment of Astronomer of the Detroit Observatory of the University of Michigan to Dr. Brinnow—an offer which was accepted.

Dr. Brinnow was educated under Encke of Berlin, and afterward became Director of the Observatory of Bilk, in Prussia. While there he was crowned by the Academy of the Netherlands, and received a gold medal for his treatise on the Comet of Vico, written in French. He subsequently became the assistant of Encke at Berlin, where he published his "Spherical Astronomy."

This work, which gives the professional student of astronomy the most complete and practical as well as most profound view of the subject of which it treats, in its latest and most improved state, is certainly without a rival of its class. Dr. Brinnow, Astronomer Royal of Copenhagen, in a recent letter to the editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, announces a French translation, and alludes to a contemplated English one. "A result," he adds, "without parallel in the history of astronomy."

Dr. Brinnow has taken the lead of all other astronomers in computing and publishing tables of the asteroids. Shortly after he came to this country his first tables, "Tables of Flora," were published by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, under the superintendence of Encke. His tables of Victoria have been computed since his arrival at Ann Arbor, and are now in process of publication at Detroit, by the Regents of the University.

The astronomical journals of Europe and this coun-

try abound for several years past in contributions from him—among them the discovery of a probable period to one or more comets.

It is also understood that Dr. Brinnow has been engaged for a considerable time upon a series of observations upon double stars, which promise very important results.

It is difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend the labor of computation which such works as those above cited involve, which, being conducted in the silence of the closet, make no show for the world except by their results, the value and cost of which the astronomer alone can appreciate.

The amount of work accomplished by Dr. Brinnow, who is still a young man, is perhaps unsurpassed by that of any other living astronomer in the same period. In a letter received not long since by the writer of this article, from Humboldt, is the following passage respecting Dr. Brinnow:

"M. Brinnow, as everybody knows who is at all on foot with modern astronomical literature, occupies in public opinion a place equally distinguished by the solidity, and I should add the sagacity, which shines through his publications, as by the universality of his experience, or, as observer, by his intimate knowledge of the construction of optical instruments and of instruments of measurement so necessary in the establishment of a great Observatory, and who offers, besides, the advantage of an activity without an equal."

The citizens of Detroit have done a noble work in founding this Observatory, and need not be ashamed to compare the fruits of their liberality with any similar movement devoted to astronomical science, whether the quality of their instruments be considered, or the ability and reputation of their Astronomer.

## NOMINATIONS—SUICIDE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ROCKFORD, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1858.

Below you have the nominations in this (Xth) Congressional District, comprising Ulster and Greene Counties: Republican, Wm. S. Kinyon of Ulster; American, Dr. Barnard of Greene; Democratic, Eliza P. Strong of Greene.

The Assembly nominations for this (Ulster) county, as far as they have been made, are as follows: Republican—1st District, Charles L. Traver; 1st District, Alvin L. Ladd; 2nd District, Albert T. Hendricks; 3rd District, Jacob T. Hendricks; 4th District, H. H. Hendricks; 5th District, H. H. Hendricks; 6th District, H. H. Hendricks; 7th District, H. H. Hendricks; 8th District, H. H. Hendricks; 9th District, H. H. Hendricks; 10th District, H. H. Hendricks; 11th District, H. H. Hendricks; 12th District, H. H. Hendricks; 13th District, H. H. Hendricks; 14th District, H. H. Hendricks; 15th District, H. H. Hendricks; 16th District, H. H. Hendricks; 17th District, H. H. Hendricks; 18th District, H. H. Hendricks; 19th District, H. H. Hendricks; 20th District, H. H. Hendricks; 21st District, H. H. Hendricks; 22nd District, H. H. Hendricks; 23rd District, H. H. Hendricks; 24th District, H. H. Hendricks; 25th District, H. H. Hendricks; 26th District, H. H. Hendricks; 27th District, H. H. 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